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STATINTL

Ike's New Book to Start Wednesday in The Post

The Washington Post starts publication Wednesday of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's new book, "Waging Peace." It is the story of his last four exciting years in the White House. It will run in 26 installments.

The thirty-fourth President tells how, in advance of the 1956 campaign, he suggested to Vice President Richard M. Nixon that it might help him in his political career if he gave up his No. 2 job and accepted a Cabinet post—a suggestion that the Vice President thought would surely be interpreted as a "dump-Nixon" move.

Gen. Eisenhower also recalls how late in 1957, after his "cerebral spasm" or "little stroke," he considered resigning from the Presidency, but abandoned the thought after he had met a test he set for himself.

Historians agree that President Eisenhower's last four years in the White House were far more crowded and fateful than the first four. While he was running for a second term in 1956, his mind was so absorbed by the Suez Canal and Hungarian crises that the political campaign seemed of secondary importance to him. Anyway, he was supremely confident of victory.

In "Waging Peace," Gen. Eisenhower tells about the rioting in Little Rock, Ark.,

in 1957, his confrontation with Gov. Orval Faubus, and his calling out of troops to quell disorder in the Arkansas capital.

He reminisces, too, about the Russians' launching of Sputnik that same year, a fact that shocked many in this country and abroad who were convinced of America's primacy in the fields of science and technology.

He tells about his dispatch of Marines to Lebanon, the flare-up over Quemoy and Matsu, the islands off Taiwan; the forced retirement of Sherman Adams, his right-hand man in the White House, and the worldwide scare over Berlin, with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev threatening to drive Allied troops out of the city.

He tells also of his talks with Krushchev at the White House and Camp David, of the U-2 incident, and the subsequent breakup of the Paris summit meeting. The narrative ends with John F. Kennedy's assumption of the Presidency, but the book includes some striking "afterthoughts."